Sundry school concerts and classes. As they sung they glared at each other, and when they talked tegether they smiled ironically. Early last spring the friends of Mrs. Wiveox determined that Mrs. Ryan must quit the Presidency of the society at the election in May; but on election day, the northeast enders allege, Mrs. Ryan marched into the school house, took charge of the meeting, and nominated and reflected herself by acclamation before the astonished audience could utter a dissenting vote. This greatly increased the rage of the Wilcox taction, but they were powerless. Mrs. Ryan was accepted as the President for the ensuing year. After this the Sunday school, which is heid at 2½ o'clock Sunday afternoon, became more animated. Residents of Stonington came in to "see the two sides spit fire at each other." For many months the Wequetequock chapel, which belongs to the Episcopal Church of Stonington, has been without preaching and with locked doors. The school house congregation were in the habit of borrowing the chapet metasloon, transferring it to preaching and with locked doors. The school house congregation were in the habit of borrowing the chapet metadeon, transferring it to the school house before the opening, and returning it after the close of the services. For thirty years the key of the school house, hung on a piece of rose yarn, has been lodged in the house of Mrs. Piache E. Dennison, opposite; and when the Sunday school society began to borrow the metadeon, the key that locked the instrument was also confided to Mrs. Dennison. One week late last summer that locked the instrument was also confided to Mrs. Bernisca. One week late last summer it was announced that Miss Faxon, the Episcopal organist of Stonington, who had kindly played the melodeon for the school house Sunday school, would not be able to perform that service thereafter, and it was determined at once by the Wilcox side that Mrs. F. Virginia Briggs of the northeast and should be Miss Faxon's successor. At the same time it was decided by Mrs. Ryan that Mannie Allen, the stepdaughter of James Palmer of the southwest end should handle the keys.

The next Sunday both ladies were prepared to take the position. Miss Allen reached the school house first, but found the melodeon locked. No one could tell where the key was.

onse first, but found the melodion. No one could tell where the key was, as no instrumental music that day, sambay Mrs. Briggs reached the melist and unbesked it. The key had tal. Mrs. Briggs physical during the atter which the instrument was re-

after which the instrument was reto the channel.

In the channel.

Any inter a music-loving young man
eighborhood, who had been in the habit
or himself soldary issues on the meletting himself listo a side door of the
oral private key, found, on reaching the
one afternoon, that the doors were barmut that the inside shutters had all
oxical by benches propped up against.
He forced a way in, and took his exerlien he informed the Wilcox party of
trees he had encountered. They content Mr. James Palmer had blockaded
this prevent the removal of the meinter the school house the next Sumlay
a brings. Mrs. Pladse beamison borthe musical young rands key, and the
unday Mrs. Brings played the melodeon,
a close of the services. Mrs. Byan arcsecived that "Mrs. Brings had played for
a time on that melodeon and that if
the case conditions to stopped." Inthe faceting was in confusion, anchoide
the bring se would be stopped. Inthe faceting was in confusion, anchoide
the bring the brings but doorer,
therefore of the village war now characed
that the lower research was the defring the other. It broke up in disorder.

The character of the vinage war now changed completely. It no longer concerned Mrs. Wilson, but earlied upon the question of who should pay the melection. For several weeks following first one side captured the key and then the other. Firmly Mrs. Briggs and her party dis aried the melection for several weeks following first one side captured the key and then the other. Firmly Mrs. Briggs and her party dis aried the melection and hired an organ from Westerly, which was helged in the housed Mrs. Photos E. Donnison to be introduced into the school house on Sunday afternoons. The Sunday school gatherings had become so turbulent that School Committeeman Stanton, as he says, deemed it best to close the building against them. One Sunday in October he after ded the Sanday school, as he had not been in the habit of doing for years and at the close of the services arise and said:

This bouse will not be open hereafter for any religious service."

"This house will not be open normality of any religious estracy."
Who says so?" cried Mra Briggs, immoing to her feet, her face affame. "I tell you there isn't any one man going to close this school house. That's lor the district to say."
What have you got to do about it?" cried Mrs. Charles Ryan. "You think you are going to run this neighborhood, don't you? But you can't do it."

What have you got to do about it?" cried Mrs. Chares Ryan. "You think you are going to run this neighborhood, don't you? But you can't do it." There was a lively scone for a while.

After the daily school exercises closed for the following week Mr. Stanton locked up the house and refused to open it for the Sunday meeting. Mrs. Briggs and her party at once got out a petitien for a school meeting to discuss the action of the School Committeeman. The meeting was held on Nov. 1. The district was raked for votors by both factions. The Briggs party came off victorious in the meeting, obtaining the necessary two-thirds vote ordering that the school house be opened to the Sanday school. Mr. Stanton, believing that the school meeting had been packed called another assembly on petition of the Byan faction, in order that the vote might be rescined. The next meeting was tumultuous, and the vote was nearly at ite. Another meeting was called Nov. 23, and again the vote was acte and the meeting was adjourned after a scene of tumuit and vituperation. At the end Committeeman Stanton, who said that he had had enough of the quarrel declared that the school house should never be opened for a Sunday school as long as he had anything to do with it. Others vowed to pull down the building if he kept it locked. Mr. Stanton bought a new spring lock and put it on the front door just above the old one doubly bolted the iron-banded shutters, and on Saturday hight, Nov. 24 fearing, as he says, that a night attack would be made on the building, placed three sinders that show through the chinks the shadews of the grarish made, as they paced up and down in the fireflight. No attack was altompted. Next morning the guards came out and locked in a steep paced up and down in the fireflight. No attack was altompted. Next morning the guards came out and locked in A. Stanton bandes on the building, placed three sinders and the school house; and then came out and locked in Saturday part of the building.

The forenoon was unusually quiet in Wequetequoc

STORMING A SCHOOL HOUSE, THE HOUSE AND ASSESSION OF THE STORM OF THE S

They were kept busy dodging the blows nimed at the school house.

"They stood just like martyrs," said one of the ladies.

Still the two locks resisted and the door stood. Then the women threw aside the axe and tried the sledgehammer, inefectually. At this moment Mrs. Briggs and Mrs. Carey, who had become tired of their efforts to break the door with the crowbar from the inside, leaped out of the window and appeared in front.

"The axe!" shouted Mrs. Briggs, catching up that implement: "that's what you want."

"Give methe axe," cried Mary Carey: "Till stave in that door. We'll have a Sunday school here to-day,"

With one or two blows Mrs. Carey sent the door with broken locks flying inward and the women poured into the house. Hardly a word had been speaken up to this time; but as the ladies went into the building they turned to the crestiallen men outside and said sarcastically:

"We are now going to open Sunday school. Won't you come in and assist us?"

Mr. Burdick, who had accompanied the ladies, took no hand in the battle. He stood at a distance and cheered them on. The only cusualities at the front door was an alleged broken head that Mr. Davis avers he received from a battle axe.

The ladies heid the religious services, sang a thanksgiving hymn, took up a collection of eighty-two cents, and, after a prayer, retired with their weapons to their homes. They say they found the house in a filthy condition, the floors, seats, and desks being streaked with tobace juice. Next day Committeeman Stanton adjourned the school for one week, pending repairs to the building. On Monday morning he went grainly to work on the battered house, and when he had finished the work he put a coat of whitewash over it, but the freship finished carbentering shines through the thin wash and outlines the breach made by the women distinctly to every passer on the road. Mr. Stanton bammered and sawed and puttled penity all the week, and said not a word. When he had alded the finishing touch he remerked, gathering up his tools:

"There, I

with Graud Jures Hun a lawyer of the borough, Mr. Hull issued warrants for the arrest of Mary Carey, Harriet Wilsox, Phodes E, and Phebe A. Dennison, Hannah Burdick, Maria T. Cheseborough, and F. Virginia Brigge, the papers charging first, an assault on Davis and Stanton; secend, a breach of the peace generally, and third, an assault and battery of the doors and third, an assault and battery of the doors and third, an assault and battery of the doors and windows of a pubus building, to wit, a school house, with axes, picks, and crowbars." In addition to the general indictments, in which Clark A. Burdick, who cheered on the women at the battle, shared, a special indictment was madf out against that gentleman, in which he was enarged with "Inciting femiles, by violent and inflammatory language and gestures, to open rebelion against the laws of the land and the constituted authorities of the borough."

Constables Barnes and Palmer of Stonington statted out early Tuesday morning in two large covered vans to arrest and bring in the women. The women of Wequetequock were astir bright and early Tuesday morning, and each accussed roaser came out on her steps as soon as the van reached her door and listened to the charge in the open air. The consubble was not allowed to enter the house; neither would one of the allowed rioters go to Stonington in the vans. As soon as a warrant was read the husband or brother of the accused woman straightway hitched up the Sunday dress and black bonnet and was driven to Stonington. Within a few minutes a procession of seven or eight carriage s was on the road to the borough, within a few minutes a procession of seven or eight carriage, and the women denned her Sunday dress and black bonnet and was driven to Stonington. Within a few minutes a procession of seven or eight carriage, was not represented by counsel, Judge Lippit, Jr., in Borough lial, and the indictments wore read. Lawyer fluid was assisted by the Hon. Raiph Weeder of New London, the State's A torney of this country. As the ac

engaged Lawyor Craft of Westerly, R. I., as their counsel.

Stanton said yesterday, as he drove into Stonington after a dector for a sick neighbor, holding up his right hand, which was covered with a blue-yarn mitten seamed with white: "Look at that hand. They rammed their devilish crowbor clean through my knuckles. I wonder they didn't kill some one. It was the worst fight that ever I saw anywhere. The women acted as though they were crazy. I didn't try to fight them at all. I was trying to save the school house from being destroyed. I didn't really think the women would storm the house, but," rubbing his stiff hand slong his trouser's log, "when I see three of 'em with the axe nall Baidwin's hair to the door jamb with a blow, well—I changed my mind."

No Greely Relief Expedition this Year. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.- A memorandum to the report of the Secretary of War says that, after consulta-tion with persons of Arctic experience who are recog-nized as the best authorities, it has been decided that it is not practicable to send another expedition to the relief of Lieut Greely this year, as little can be accom-plished after Oct. 20, when there are but few hours of daylight is that region. The memorandum says that Lieut. Greely's case is considered by no means hopeless. He has the advantage of daylight in which to move if he left hit station, as ordered, no later than Sept. 1. Arriving at Cape Sabine not far from Sept. 15, he will learn of GaringGonie disaster, and determine on his plans for the winter. If he attenuts to move south upon the Daniels extriements he has Fib ratious at tape Sabine. 200 move on an island in its withing, usest of him of the control of the sability of the command. But he may choose to regard tays for his command. But he may choose to regard tays for his command. But he may choose to regard tays for his command. Such as the property of the best assorted food, and also lights, fuel, and abelier. He cannot fall to know that the most earnest efforts will be made to relieve him heat year, and plans will at once he prepared to put on food an expedition which shall meet all the wishes of the most anxious friends of the party. Lieut. Greely's case is considered by no means hopeless

Edgar Farris of 220 West Thirty-first street cried "Murder!" at the top of his voice on his doorstep at the o'clock yesterday morning, and when Policeman Phalen ran up loid up the hadly battered remnants of

Phaies ran up held up the badly battered remnants of his hat, and told the policemen to arrest Henry G. Lusk, who was standing on the cofner. Lusk is a guard on the elevated railroad. In Jefferson Markot yesterday Farris said that Luck had strick him on the flead three times with a stick without the slightest provocation, and had then run area.

Luck said that he had never seen Farris before, and had not been near him or his house. A companion corridorated him, and Policeman Phaien said that Lusk was not running away when he was arrested. Justice Patterson paroled this.

BUSINESS OF THE POST OFFICES The Report of Postmaster-General Greekum

Effect of the Postage Reduct! WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 .- The report of Postmaster-General Gresham states that the revenues of the department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, amounted to \$45,508,692. The disbursements for the year, not including credits to the Pacific Railroads, and including \$466.243 paid on account of liabilities for previous years, amounted to \$43,282,944. The receipts exceeded those for the previous year by \$3,632,282, or 8.6 per cent., being a ratio of increase of 3 per cent. less than the average rate of increase for the three preceding years. This, the Postmaster-General says, may be accounted for in large part, if not wholly, by the fact that the public were induced to limit their purchases of three-cent postage stamps and

fact that the public were induced to limit their purchases of three-cent postage stamps and stamped envelopes in anticipation of the change of letter postage to two cents, fixed to take effect on the 1st of October last.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, are estimated at 19ar ending June 30, 1885, are estimated at 19ar ending June 30, 1885, are estimated at 19ar ending June 31, 1885, are estimated at 19ar ending June 41, 19ar ending June 20, 1885, are estimated at 19ar ending June 31, 1885, are estimated at 19ar ending June 31, 1885, are estimated at 19ar ending June 31, 18ar ending

outred to serve, the allowance for ciera hire at these offices still seems to have been more than was demanded by necessity.

Many clerks designated, not however, by statute, as assistant pustimasters, superintendents of division, enablers, anditors, &c., were paid salaries ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.00, and many more were paid salaries ranging from \$2.00 to \$1.00. Postmasters, backed as many of them are by indicantal friends, have, in some cases, been unreasonable in their demands for allowances, and it is not surprising that some of them have received more than their share of the appropriation, while others have received less.

I have directed a general revision to be made of the allowances for clerk hire, and hope to be able to make some reflections without impairing the efficiency of the service.

allowances for clerk hire, and hope to be able to make some realisations without impairing the efficiency of the service.

The salaries of Presidential Postmasters have been adjusted on the basis of the gross receipts, as required by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883. This was nover done before.

The gross receipts of the 2.193 Presidential offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, amounted to \$3,535,253,55, and the salaries amounted to the aggregate to \$3,707,500, or 11.06 per cent, of the gross receipts.

The present status of the Star service shows for 1883 a cost of \$4,739,478 with 77,998,782 miles of annual transportation, against a cost of \$7,321,479 with 76,970,995 miles of annual transportation in 1880 being an increase from 1850 of 1,927,787 miles of transportation and \$2,582,021 decrease in cost. This service is now all performed under contracts made upon proposals submitted in response to advertisements.

The report says the relations between the Government and the companies owning the subsidized Pacific roads are unsettled and unsatisfactory. The General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service asks for an appropriation for the next fiscal year of \$4,295,289,60, an increase of \$318,169,60 over the current year, which, the report says, seems to be reasconable. An increased appropariation of \$50,000 is asked to pay for additional postal cars.

During the past year there was a steady in-

tal telegraph, and Gen, Gresham says:

From the hest consideration which I have been enabled to hestow upon the subject. I have reached the conclusion that Gangress has the constitutional power in prviling for the pushe service of the country to axal theif of all the facilities decised by the inventive goods of modern times for transmitting message and that it has full authority to adopt either of the first two plans which I have mentioned. (Let The acquimit a and operation of the existing lines by the dovernment, 24. The construction by the flovernment of times which I will operate in compelition with existing companies.)

Ha adds:

He adds:

The establishment and operation of a postal telegraph as a monopoly, or in competition with private companion, would it is unstited, reduce rates which are now exorbitant, and protect the public against the a uses and evils deemed to be inseparable from the service as it exists. In either event an enormous expensement be incurred. But without dwelling upon that consideration, it is clear that an efficient execution of either plan will necessarily involve the employment of a multilude of operators, messurers, mechanics, and laborers, and thus largely add to too parronage of the fiverament. An increase of that patronage beyond what is independent in a more of the dangers which threaten the jurity and duration of our in titutions.

* In accessors of political excitoment, and to some extent and avoided, and it is one of the dangers which threaten the jurity and duration of our in titutions.

* In accessors of political excitoment, and to some extent and the rimes is therefore the could for serious appropriation? But if it could be kept entirely free from such indicence. I should hestitate to sanction a measure providency for the terraph lines, and operate them by its officers and archite.

As to the incorporation of a postal telegraph

As to the incorporation of a postal telegraph company by Congress he says: company by Congress has authority to incorporate a company and clothe it with the power necessary for the discretal accompany and clothe it with the power necessary for the discretal accomplishment of the purpose in view, such a measure will inaugurate a new policy, the adoption of which I do not feel at loberty for recommend.

* * As to telegraphic service wholly within the several States, unless the power to establish post offices and post roads the successfully invoked the existing rates are beyond governmental control.

* * I have endeavored to institutant the authority of Congress to assume control of the telegraph occases it has been and still to seriously disputed. The existing companies operate their lines solely for the purpose of making money, and white it is fouldtiess true that their rates as a whole are unreasonable, yet in view of what has already been said. I do not think the evilse on plained are so grievous as to call for Congressional intervention.

The Supervising Inspector-General's Report WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Supervising Inspector-General Dumont, in his annual report, gives the total number of vessels inspected at 5,333, and the total num-ber of officers licensed 23,292. The recopits from the two sources have amounted to \$184,188, and the expen ditures of the bureau to \$244,587. The total number of accidents which occurred during the year is 34, and the total loss of the 284, showing a slight increase over the part year. The increase was occasioned mainly in colisions. The whole number of passengers carried on steam vessels during the year is estimated at 470,000,000, of which number one person out of each 1750,000, of which number one person out of each 1750,000, of their lives from various causes.

The effect of the foreign inspection law has been to drive out of the passenger trade from American ordering of the passenger trade from American corresponding to the state of the passenger trade from American carried passenger as well such steamers of the passenger trade from American carried passenger as well such steamers declining inspection is most cases to cause of the expense attending a passenger outfit under the laws, while a few probably have done so because of a knowledge that the ships and louter would not pass the scrutiny of an examination.

Buring the fixed year there were 2.256 original applications for pilot's icense, of which 2.218 passed a successful grantingtion for color bindones, and 42 were rejected, or 1.86 per cent. of the whole number. ditures of the bureau to \$244,07. The total number of

STREET ARABS AT PLAY.

Two Hours of Observation Among the Boys of the East Side on Studies Afternoon. An enormous black football hung for a tenth of a moment high above the telegraph poles on 8-uth street, in front of the Williams burgh ferry, yesterday afternoon. Forty boys stood in a compact group under it, all with their faces upturned. A triple line of Williamsburghers, men, women, and juveniles, flowed over the cobblestones from out of the ferry house. Plunk! came the football on the plush bonnet of a German woman, who sat down under it as if it had been a boulder. This did not interrupt the game, which went on with spirit. In Frankfort street the boys had found an open cellar excavation filled with water. They constructed great rafts launched them, and sailed about with as many wettings and collisions as if the rafts had been Amer

ican men-of-war.

In James street a genuine old-fashioned street fight was in progress, such a battle as all New Yorkers now 30 or 40 years of age had to take part in nearly every afternoon after school to unhold the dignity of the street they lived in or the fame of the fire company of the

take part in nearly every alternoon after school, to uphold the dignity of the street they lived in or the fame of the fire company of the neighborhood. The air was dotted with flying stones, and the boys stood at opposite ends of a block, heaving their missiles, to and frowhite men and women ran into doorways and stores, and shopkeepers trembled for their white men and women ran into doorways and stores, and shopkeepers trembled for their white was an anothing was broken during the five minutes that a reporter watched the battle. But the boys of twenty years ago can prove by scalp wounds and broken flugers and gashes in their cheeks that a juvenile street battle is apt to be an earnest and a bloody thing.

In Water street a bright frish maiden of 10 was patiently leaching a smutty-nosed girl of 7 the skilful trick of swinging two skipping ropes at once. The eider girl was not only proud of nossessing the rare knack herself, but she was anxious, once the two ropes were set swinging, to show the girls on that block that she was even more accomplished, and could jumn both ropes together without a trip. She really looked as though she would be very much obliged if anybody could tell her of any girlish feat at which she was not proficient. A knot of mischievous boys, impersonating a rip-roaring band of Indians, further along on the block, swept down the street yelling like flownhawks, knives, and clubs. Some had chieken feathers in their heads and burnt cork in stripes upon their faces. One had a cast off, bedraggied skirt, with its waistband tied around his neek and its tatters flying behind him. This boy's idea was not that real roaring Indians ever wear cast off skirts but that the skirt, being available, was thoroughly reportentive of an unavailable martial bed blanket, such as Indians wear in the ten-cent theatres. Down swooped the band, and, seeing the bright Irish maid, came to a sudden halt. There was a council, and it was resolved that one-half the Indians should remain Indians and carry off the maiden had

and of Mesers, Capoul, Del Puente, Novara, and Angier.

A duet from the "Mazie Flute," sung by Valleria and De Puente, and an aria from "Den Giovanni," rendered by Mine, Fursch-Madi, were notably enjoyable.

But it seems a great puty that with such a spiendid force at his command Mr. Abbey should content humself with a concert of solo pleecs. There are the many works within the casy range of his artists that it would be to his credit to give such, for example, as Rossini's "Meses Bolonelle," or Verdi's Requiem Mass, or many of the masses of Haydn er Mozart. Or there is Rossini's "Bieses in Egypt" entirely appropriate to a Sunday evening concert, and which has been so long neglected here that it would have all the effect of a novelty, and cartainly would attract to the houses larger audience than that which party filled it last evening. when that that when pardy med t ask why should not the experiment be made with this melodious and beautiful work? The "Stabat Mater" has been done to death, and would prove no attraction, but the "Moses in Egypt" would surely command public attention.

Ball of the Barney Jacobs Association, Irving Hall, Nonparell Howing Club's annual ball at Everett Hall, on Lecture, with recitations, on "True Art," by Dr. L. A. Barait, Chickering Hall, Thursday evening. Lecture by the Rev. J. O. Peak, in the Forsyth Street Concert for the benefit of the widows and orphana fund of St. John's Commandery, Chickering Hall, to Entertainment and reception by the Greenwich Lit trary resultity, Lexington Avenue Opera House. Wednesday evening. Entertainment and reception by the Audulien League, Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue and Forty second street, Fri-day evening. day evening.

For the free lecture in Cooper Union Hall on Saturday evening Mr. W. I. Marshall's subject is to be. "The Vellowstone National Park." The Bistory of Surgery" is the subject of Prof. Won T. Ball's lecture before the Columbia Veterinary College 215 Kast Thirty sixth street, this ovening

Entertainment and hop in a do of the drum corps fund of the second New York Fire Zonaves' Association, Pythagoras Hali, 184 Canni street, Wednesday evening Opening coronomics of the Art Loan Exhibition, in add of the fund for the exection of the pedestate for the Barthold statue, Sational Academy of Design, this evening The Fourth Commany of the Seventh Regiment, Capt. W. H. Kipp, will colobrate its seventy seventh aunitoracy by a reception, with music and dancing, in the armory, Thursday executing. armory, Thursday evening.

Before the American Institute of Christian Philosophy, in the Broadenay Takernacie, on Tuesday evaning, the Rev. Dr. Chartes F. breans will besture on "A Before of the superseitions of science."

Concert in aid of the Weman's Relief for the Sick Steinway Fall, Tuesday evening. Supers Cavachola barilone; Signor Falleth, Lener, Miss Rurristia Bester, soprano, Miss Kate Flich, Contratio, Nr. J. Burdett and Prof. A. Lathan, electrications, and Saster Edward O. Kendall, aged 15, peansa, will appear. The Rev. William Lioyd will precise.

"Rough on Coras." for Wells" Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick

WHO WROTH THE PRATATEUCH? The Rev. R. Heber Newton Says that Mose

"The Pentateuch" was the subject of lecture delivered by the Ray, R. Heber Newton yesterday afternoon after service in All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, "This," he said, "as the name of the first five books of the Oid Testament-Genesis, Exedus, Leviticus, Num bers, and Deuteronomy-taken as a whole, The position of these books at the beginning of the Bible is both natural and unnatural. Natural as giving the beginnings of things and the ex-perience of the Israelites; unnatural as exposing the crowning of a national life, its high-est fruits, its finest civilization. Who wrote the Pentateuch? Populariy, Moses wrote it, but the only testimony is tradition. The Christian Church received the tradition from the Israelites, and there is no evidence, either in the books themselves or outside of them, sufficient to establish the fact that Moses was their author.

You ask if Christ did not refer to these writings as the product of Moses's pen. I answer that Christ was not stenographically

"You ask if Christ did not refer to these writings as the product of Moses's pen. I answer that Christ was not stenographically reported, and we therefore do not know that He meant to say just that. We must remember that the Gospels were not written until some time after Jesus snoke. But grant that He did say just that, grant that He knew all that has been revealed by modern criticism, who shall say that He would have undertaken to inform his hearers critically? He spoke on a level with the knowledge of the time, and it was to an ignorant audience. Moreover, it is a secondary matter compared with the vital truths He was preaching.

"Briefly, what are some of the reasons why we must conclude that Moses did not write the Pennteuch? First, on the surface he could not have written it all, because his death and burial are described, and how could he have described his own death and burial? Then, too, these words occur: The man Moses was very meek. Would a meek man cail himself meek and record it for all time? We cannot believe that that act would be one of meekness. Again, the uses of language in the Pentateuch betray the writer's residence in Palestine. There are omissions which Moses would not have made, as when thirty-eight years of close chronological history are skipped entirely. Repetitions are made in legislation, and historical passages are duplicated. There is a double account of the water bursting from the rock, and also of the miracle of the qualis. Again, there are contradictions, as in one place seven men are said to have seen God physically, and in another place it is said that God has never been seen with the physical eye. Another important objection is that the language of the books is that of the great literary reriod in Palestine, a thousand years after Moses died. It describes a high ecclesiastical system which must have been the result of long civilization. To read the account in Exedus as literally true is to stagger any one's faith. "There are bits of annals and quotations of songs. Might not M

wife asserts that since their marriage he has failed to contribute anything toward her support, and on Nov. 23 she caused his arrest on the charge of descriton. At the trial on Friday he represented that he was caraing \$5 x weak only, and professed anxiety to contribute to the support of his wife and child, and the sum of \$1.50 a weak was fixed upon by the court. The wife, who is absolutely destitute, has obtained shelter with the Society for Organizing Charity. She says that her husbands father, who became surety for the payment of the sum ordered by the court, is without means beyond a moderate weekly stipened that he receives as a salary. She aleges that her husband has been arrested eight times for various crimes, the last time for the larceny of her furniture in Williamsburgh. He had been arrested so often that he gained the name of the House of Reduge Roy." He was accosed of oreaking into a bouse adjedning the one in which she was living in Williamsburgh during her absence and robbing it of some household goods. The wile was arrested on the respection of committing the crime, and was tocked up for one day. The husband was arrested while in the act of pawning the goods, and was convicted of the farreny.

The boy's parents live at 2.450 Dellis street in this city. The wife was induced to come here one voar age under the promise of her husband that he would reform. When she arrived here her husband had returned to Williamsburgh, and is said to have disposed of her household furniture. Magistrate South proposes to reopen the case in which the amount of almony was flood. It is said that the lark were not properly laid before the Court, and that the Judge was misled through the misrepresentations of the husband.

this piace, over 90 years old, faither of Amos Shinkle, the Cornecton millionaire, has just filed a petition in the Kenton county Circuit Court against his son for ervices as collector and superintendent during the past thirty as collector and superintendent during the past theiry five years. He values his services at \$75 a munth, which makes a total of \$30,000. On this he has credited about \$12,000 and sues for the remainder, with interest from the time the various sums of which it te made up became due. Amos Shinkle denies the statements of the petition, and says that he has contributed \$10 each week for the support of his fatuer, which he meant for the administ x cluster use, and not for the use of the woman who married him, evidently for the purpose of extorting a support for herself from the defendant.

A Disabled Schooner Saved.

Newpour. Dec. 2.-After drifting for three days at the mercy of the waves, the fine three master oner J. Howell Leeds, Capt. Crammer, of Philadel sensoner J. Howell Leeds, Capit. Crammer, of Piniades, phia bound thence to Boston, was towed into the harbor to day by the steamer George W. Darielson. On Friday morning, while off Fire Island, an ocean steamer came within an acc of running her down. The Capitain's only chance of excape was to jubs the foresail. This he did and lost twenty feet of the foresaid, the mainty mast, and a part of the maintuasi and sails, so that he was helpless. The schooner has a large cargo, and will be towed to Boston to-morrow.

A Grain Dealer Found Drowned FONDA. N. Y., Dec. 2.-Peter Van Antwerp, heavy grain dealer and forwarding man of Fullonville a neary grain desice and revisioning man in runovaine, investigating disappeared on Saturday night. This fore-mon his body was found in the Mohawk River, having drifted to the shore. His picketions and sapers were found on his person. It is thought by some that he fed in the canal and that his body was carried to the river, as the water was he cut of the canal last night.

Found Dead on the Track.

BELLAIRS, O., Dec. 2 .- Alexander Wolf, aged Distributed O., Dec. 2.—Alexander Wolf, aged its attended a daire in the village last night. He was missed early in the evening, and a party of musicane on their way home later in the night found the crushed and mangied remains of the boy on the railroad track near the mitshrist of the town. The father anspects that the lay was murdered, and than placed on the track to also suspicion.

Somebody broke into the kindling wood fac-tory of William Surne, at 253 Avenue A, about 1 if R, yesterday, and appeading hay on the Story poured oil over it and set Bro in it. The Sames were extinguished before any damage had been done

IN AND OUT OF WALL STREET.

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

Though Wall street affairs remain distress ingly dull from a business point of view, they present considerable interest from a philoophical standpoint. Two years have worked wonders. In 1881 every man woman and child had stocks and cried for more. To-day nobody wants them, and those who have them are selling out as fast as they can. THE SUN foresaw it all, and predicted advangeom that such would ultimately be the case. But in 1881 nobody could say a word of warning against the speculative craze without being proclaimed a member of the "syndicate of liars." Since then it has been amply demonstrated on whose side the lying was. The slaughter of the imbeciles was terrific, but it is almost over now, for there is scarcely any left to kill. The few fools that are still willing to risk their money in speculative purchases of stocks are rich, and their losses do not affect the community at large. It is quite immate-rial whether they squander their money in stocks, in riotous extravagance, or in shoddy ostentation. The important point is that the thrifty masses have given up speculation, and have learned enough through sad experience to keep away from the stock market till the whole business of the management of railroad and other joint stock corporations is put upon a more equitable basis. It is to be hoped that the opening of Congress to-day will prove to be the first step in that direction. In any case great stress is laid by all well wishers of the country upon the forthcoming session, and the recent spurts in the prices of some stocks were nothing more than a supreme effort on the part of the manipulators to dispose of their holdings before Congress has had time to show its hand.

"They play this cheap money racket and Vanderbilt boom," said a shrewd old grumbler, "for no other purpose than to sell out as much as they can, and don't you forget it. Vanderbilt can well afford to give them a little lift after having sold out on them some twenty or twenty-five points higher. He cannot make anything by letting things go to pot all at once, so he backs them a little. But the style of men they had to pick up to do the work shows the desperate condition they are in. Fancy Hutchinson being intrusted with the manipulation of anything!"

The election of Carlisle for Speaker of the House of Representatives has been anticipated by Wall street men for some time. The big sharks of the speculative sea do not like him a. ", and the general impression among stock brokers is that his election will exercise a disturbing influence upon the market. Whether this be so or not, there can be no question that he will have an ample field to work on if he takes up only a few of the questions which are now of vital importance to the future of the stock and bond business of our cornorate in-

The second state of the se stitutions.

The lack of business and the enforced idle-

friend and broker. .
The strongest evidence of the in-incerity of

remain under shelter. Formerly, when a genu ine bull market was started, everybody who was anybody came to the front and carried with him whatever following he had. To-day you don't find any prominent man willing to take a stand. Everybody asks, "Who is doing all this?" and nobody seems to be able to answer the question. Some say it is J. R. Keene. others that it is Hutchinson, others name some A Father's Suit Against his Millionaire San.

Covingron, Kr., Dec. 2.—Peter Shirele of thing is that, whoever the man or this place, over 30 years old, failer of anne shindle the men are, they prefer to hide themselves; and this is in Wall street always an infallible proof that they have not come to stay, and want o "skip" as soon as an opportunity present itself. A sincere and solid buil wants all the following he can get. He takesfull his friends into the movement, and, if need be, even guar antees them against any loss. He is to be seen everywhere as active as a recruiting sergeant while the present manipulators produce rather the impression of trappers. The season is pro-pitious to them. Money is dirt cheap, and there is a big additional lot of it coming out with the beginning of the new year from called-in bonds, interest and dividends due. The pot hunters are already trying to take advantage of all this, and are marking stocks up in the hope of putting them some ten or twelve points higher by the time the reinvestment seeking funds come out. But the birds have on there before and are getting shy.

Last night's Windsor Hotel gossip had it that the New York Central is going to issue an additional mortgage of \$20,000,000. Here is one more good chance for reinvestment!

From the Rockland Courier.

"Father," said the youngest sporting member of the tamily, "there ain't nothin can test Mand a is they?" th. yes," topied Mr. Wiggiesworth.

"What"
"A trann," resided Mr. Wigglesworth, with a light
and stry touch of humor "A transp beats everything
and everythody,"
"I know one thing be don't beat," remarked Mrs.
Wigglesworth.
"What's that "queried her husband in mild surprise."
A nerget, "returned Mrs. Wigglesworth. you can't
ever get a tramp to beat a carpet." Dan's Buy

Heliday or Fancy Goods until you have priced them at liker's, 352 6th av., one door below 224 st. It will pay

SEVEN BUTTLES FOUGHT.

States Island Cocks Win Pour of Them and

Long after dawn yesterday morning fiftyix men crawled up a ladder from a cockpit in Stapleton, Staten Island, and quietly left the premises by a rear gate, some of them taking the first boat to this city, and the others going to their homes in the neighborhood. The between birds from New Jersey and Staten Island. Seven battles had been fought. Owing to a long preliminary wrangle the cocks were already announcing the Sabbath morning before the handlers took their places. The terms were \$50 on each battle and \$300 on the odd fight. The Staten Island birds were handled by a Tompkinsville fancier, and the New Jersey birds by a deputy sheriff from

handled by a Tompkinsville fancier, and the New Jersey birds by a deputy sheriff from Hudson county. A Long Island City official acted as referee.

First Battle—A dark red from Jersey City Heights weighing four pounds eighteen ounces, was pitted against a duckwing from Staton Island. Both hirds slashed shid out vigorously for three minutes, when the dark red coupled and fitished his opponent.

Secon Battle—A white pyle weighing four pounds fourteen ounces from the home party, and a dark red from Tamrapo of equal weight, made a poor leattle, the property of the state of t

Arrangements were made to continue the mains every week through the season. If the rendezvous is not broken up by the authorities,

Fritz Offentrap's Suleide.

St. Louis Dec. 2 .- FritzOffentrap came to St. St. Louis Dec. 2.—Fritz Ulentrap came to St. Louis about a year ago, with three brothers. They all lived together/for some time, but afterward quarrelled, Fritz being charged with stearing some money from his brobhers. Since this accusation was made, about two months and, Fritz has been morose and moody, the charge scenning to weigh on his mind. To day he entered an alley in the northern part of the city, and, sitting down on the pavement, deliberately blew his brains out, dying almost instantly.

Court Calendars This Day.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-PRIS DAT. Sun rises.... 7 07 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon sets... 8 24

Arrived-Suxuat, Dec. 2.

Arrived-Senoat, Dec. 2.

Se State of Indiana, Sadier, Glaagow Nov. 17, and Larne 18th,
Sa Neckar, Bussina, Bremen Nov. 18, and Southampton 20th.
Se Chateau Lafite, Journelli, Bordeaux.
Se Crescent City, Lockwood, Aspinwali.
Sa America, Milier, New London.
Sa Glaucus, Bearse, Buston.
Sa Wyanoke, Huichers, Richmond,
Ship Laurens, Hanners, Hamburg.
Ship Henry, Fischer, Finme.
Hark Ispied, McCurre, Macelo.
Bark Yshyat, Tombion, Genoa.
Bark St. Cloud, Stiphen, Vera Cruz,
Bark Marie, Brocksins, Hamburg.

SAILE . PRON FO BIGN PORT Ss Baltic, from Queenstown for New York. Ss Wisconsin, from Queenstown for New York.

Business Motices.

McCann's holiday styles; \$1 sayed on

MARRIED.

GOLDSMITH-HEYMANN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Br. O. outhell, Abraham Goldsmith to Christine, daughter of Gotthell, Atraham Goldsmith & Christine, daughter of Mr. Edward Reyman.

HATCHINEL—PRITIDHAN.—On Thurday, Nov. 29, at the readlence of the brite's sister, by the Rev. H. P. Mr. Friedman, Control of the Control of the

DLASI - Dec. 1. John Blan, beloved son of John H, and Catherine Blass, aged 29 years.
Fitherst will take place from bits into residence, 54
West Broadway, Dec. 4, at 21 M.
CATI V. - on ramby, Dec. 2, "Our Wille," beloved son of Mary and Thomas 3. Carey, aged 3 years and 4

son of Mary and Thomas J. Cares, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Recaives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his parents resolvence. 333 East 80th ast on Theoday, her start for each start of the season.

William of the start of the season of the beloved wife of the season of the funeral will take place on Theoday. But 4 at 2 octors, from the resolvence of fitchard disdoney, 307 Berwers 1, Brooklyn, S. Broo

Special Motices.

COUGH NO MORE. No charge will be made if Dr. TOBIAS'S PULMONIC LIFE SYIGLT does not care a cough quicker than any other known remedy. Numerous certificates can be not the Venetiah Liminent Dopot, 42 Murray st-Frire 50 cents, in large bottles. WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Fine diamords, watches, jewelry, and silverwars. S. SQUIRE, 97 Fulton at Established over 40 years. AY I.B'M MARNAPARILLA IN THE "QUICK AN A WINK."-ROCKWOOD'S In-

Financial.

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